## FIRST PERSON SINGULAR. The Use of the Personal Pronoun in In-

augural Addresses. BOW THE DIFFERENT PRESIDENTS OUTLINED THEIR ADMINISTRATIONS - W. H. HARRISON'S LONG ARDRESS AND BRIEF TERM-ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND CHESTER A. ARTHUR RECORDS.

The lightning calculator having turned the current of his mathematical methods down the line of historic events from the beginning to viduals themselves. There have been ninebeen four Vice-Presidents who have taken up the severed link of authority where it was the bullet of an assassin.

The longest inaugural address and the shortest administration were those of the grandfather of the incoming President. The most sparing in the exhibition of pronominal importance were Abraham Lincoln while standing on the threshold of his second term, and Chester A. Arthur when he took up the wreck of the Garfield government. The most effusive in the presentation of his official dignity in the first person, singular number, pronoun I was Abraham Lincoln, when he entered the place of supreme authority.

WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS.

When George Washington took the oath of office at New York as first President of the United States of America, under their new and drum. But some people have no revermodel of constitutional government by the divine right of the people, one hundred years ago, he mapped out his purposes of administration during that formative period of na-tional existence in an inaugural address of thirteen hundred words, in which he appeared as I twenty times. After four years of sagacious master workmanship in laying the foundations of the entire superstructure of the gov-ernment, its methods of business and personnel, during that time pointing out the wisdom of fostering home industries, and giving utterance to that aphorism of administrative foresight, "in time of peace prepare for war," he entered upon his second term in the inaugural brevity of one hundred and fifty-four words eaves, generally with three doors at one side THE SECOND PRESIDENT.

tion and antagonisms of political parties in an opening address of 2.311 words, in which he

presented himself thirteen times in the use THOMAS JEFFERSON. the father of American partisan democratic government upon the loose system of state rights gave his admiring followers a view of his plans in advance in 1.526 words and 19 I's. The growth of anti-federalism and federalism as the diver-

gent doctrines of political faith were enuncia-ted after his second election in 2,123 words, in

John Adams, formulated the incipient issues of

liberal and strict construction of the Constitu-

which he appeared as I 16 times. ONE FOR EVERY HUNDRED. James Madison told his countrymen all about his plans of meeting French intrigues and British maritime arrogance in an inaugural of 1.170 words sustained by 11 I's, and four years later discussed the events of the war of 1812 and its successful results in an address of

1,142 words and 11 I's, James Monroe, on March 4, 1817, discussed the Indian question and Spanish boundary troubles, issues of politics and administration. in an inaugural of 3.322 words with 19 I's, and made his second appearance with a grand flourish of pardonable pride in 4.456 words and 26 I's, over the "era of good feeling" and the cession of Florida to the United States by Spain. John Quincy Adams ventilated his inaugural partisan notions of public questions in 2.944 words, parading himself in the form of fourteen pronouns, first, singular,

THE HERO OF NEW ORLEANS, after the bitterest of political campaigns,

basis of the most effective political methods ever known in 1.167 words and six I's. Martin Van Buren, the "Magician of Kinderbook," the presidential protege of Jackson. gave his preliminary views of pertinent public questions in 3,884 words and thirty-eight I's. William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippe canoe and the Indian border struggles of the

third decade of the century, mapped out an administration of efficient service to the peace and prosperity of the much disturbed Union in 8,578 words and 38 I's.

The constitutional residuary legatee of the political administrative affairs of the ninth

dministration, John Tyler, showed his bad taste under the circumstances of his succession in an inaugural of 1.643 words and 15 I's. James K. Polk discussed the paramount issues of peace with the Seminoles, suppression of the "Dorr Rhode Island Rebellion." the annexation of Texas, and disturbances on

the Mexican frontier, with enlarged ideas of administration, in 4,904 words interspered with Zachary Taylor, the hero of the opening battles of the Mexican war, enunciated whig

doctrines of government to control affairs in 1,096 words and 18 "Rough and Ready" I's. MILLARD FILLMORE

took up the reins of government where the dead, battle-scarred veteran dropped them with she sudden close of his mortal career with becoming recognition of the solemnity of his surroundings, by simply taking the oath of office and continuing the affairs of government without flourish of inaugural metaphors and meaningless framings of administrative theories.

James Buchanan, the sage of Wheatland, dis

cussed slavery conflicts. border troubles, Kansas agitations and sectional antagonisms in an inaugural address of 2.772 words, in which the last of the democratic Presidents for a quarter of a century marked his prominent individu-

of the new regime in political control and discussed the movements of secession, the authority and perpetuation of the Union, the possibility of war, the raising of revenues and strengthening of government in 3,588 words.

The martyr President stood forth in the heroic whatever and with whom I could have committed and the strength of the s attitude of I 43 times, which overtopped the numerically pronominal prominence of predecessors, and yet he was always known as the least obtrusive of public men. When encored by the applauding voice of

his grateful countrymen after the noble works of an administration of means and methods Union, he made his second inaugural salutation in the brevity of 288 words and a single I. as applied to one of the foremost statesmen and most generous humane and forgiving natures in the distinguished line of American statesmen.

Andrew Johnson, over the slain body of

Abraham Lincoln, told the country of his plans of succession in 362 words and 15 I's. Ulysses S. Grant, the great captain in the war for the preservation of the Union, gave his soldier notions of civic duty and administration in 1,139 words, and for freedom in the use of I ranked next to Lincoln's 43 by scoring up 39 uses of the individualizing integer in the pronoun family. Upon his second appearance

under similar circumstances, in disposing of questions of reconstruction and international differences growing out of the war, he gave expression to his views in an address of 1,332 ords, supported by 24 I's. Rutherford B. Hayes gave his views national administration in 2.472 words and 16 I's. James A. Garfield backed and filled on the salient points of public policy and party expediency in 2.949 words and ten I's.

Chester A. Arthur, the Apoilo Belvedere of Presidents, took up the blood-stained mantel of Garfield and formulated a non-aggressive policy of administration and a reign of Chester-heldian social indulgences in the succinct numbers of 431 words and one I. The democratic Presidents again came to

the front in executive control in Grover Cleve-land, who told about Jeffersonian simplicity, civil-service, one term, financial whirlpools, silver breakers, and economic reform in 1,688 words, in which he modestly stood himself up in the form of the pronoun I but five times. THE BIGGEST I

in the eye of the American people just now is Benjamin Harr-I-son, second in family succes- ration. By 6 o'clock we have descended son sion from W. H. Harr-I-son of Benjamin the elder, signer of the Declaration of Independence, which begins with an I, the greatest I in national vocabulary, and one which the whole civilized and pagan world respects and

Heroic Treatment for Toothache. From the Virginia City Chronicle.

The following heroic treatment for toothache was practiced by a Cocopah Indian at Yuma: He rolled strips of cloth into small balls, and after setting fire to them applied the burning cloth to his cheek, holding them tightly to the skin until three great holes were seared into the flesh.

ACROSS COREA. From the Sea of Japan to Seoul on Horseback.

THE GREAT MONASTERY IN THE MOUNTAINS-BUILDINGS AND MONKS -- A LONELY TRAVELER-COREAN VILLAGES AND THEIR INHABITANTS-HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS-ARRIVAL AT SECUL.

From THE STAR'S Traveling Commissioner. SECUL, COREA, October, 1888. those chosen and built by a militant Corean sect | and had their domestic being, and a large the present of the Constitution, gives a figu- to serve, according to need, either as a retreat guest-chamber on one side for my men, and on vative" view of the quadrennial utterances of for the spirit or a refuge for the body. The the Presidents, which not only outlined their | monks themselves do not look very warlike, but the Presidents, which not only outlined their administrative policies, but have been more or less characteristic of the distinguished indiroad, a long steep stony path, in which "a were mid, covered in spots with very dirty teen Presidents who have favored their coun- thousand might well be stopped by three;" be- peper; the material of the ceiling was concealed trymen with a verbal chart of their plans of | hind it on two sides are mountains of rock, and administration in advance, and there have on the fourth it is secluded by a very deep and precipitous ravine through which dashes a noisy torrent. The central buildings, on the edge of the ravine, are the sacred apartments | placid countenance I soon gathered that this dropped, twice by natural causes and twice by of the king, and they are kept in perfect preservation and hourly readiness for his com-

The morning after our arrival (to return to my interrupted diary) I was waked by roars of unfamiliar laughter. Tracking the sounds. I came upon Capt. Walker performing his ablutions in the midst of a hundred monks and delighting them at intervals with the narrative, in excellent baritone, of how-

"The old woman in the garret Let loose the talking parrot, And there was another folly row downstairs!" All round the group were the great heavyeaved temples, through the open doors of which could be seen the solemn faces of squatting gilded gods, while already half a dozon priests were bending before the altars with incense ence. Not that the monks themselves cared, for half an hour later I was startled by gunshots close at hand, and discovered the irrepressible navigator picking the pigeons off the roofs of the very temple in which worship was being offered, at the urgent request of erowd, who gathered up the dead birds with the greatest eagerness. Yet we had been told that the Korean monks never ate flesh.

INTERIOR OF RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS. to which the traveler so soon gets used to in the east-rectangular wooden structures with and the chief idol facing the largest central entrance. Before him are sets of altar utensils and little brass tallow lamps and joss-sticks and time-stained; the ceiling is marvelously carved and gilded, perhaps a huge dragon ap-pearing at one end and worming himself in and out of the masses of ornament to the other; and half a dozen gongs and drums invite the hand of the too-willing pilgrim. The interior of these temples is tawdry, but the massiveness of the wooden architecture, its bright colors, its picturesquely-contrived vistas of gate and gable and column and pavilion, taken together with the wonderful natural situation of the place, form an impressive and romantic spectacle. The most curious sight in the monastery, how-ever, is four huge idols of brilliantly painted wood, carved with a good deal of appreciation of the heroic human face and form, which stare at one another across a narrow passage from behind the bars of two great cages, a pair of war-gods being on one side and a king and queen (the latter playing a colossal mandolin) on the other. My Japanese vocabulary unfortunately did not permit me to make, through my interpreter, any inquiries as to their ab-

stract theological significance. THE HEAD-GEAR OF THE MONKS beggars description, and we held our sides moved to laughter. The third was generally again and again as a new specimen emerged sullen and its inhabitants would not come near from the dormitories. Hats of paper, of wood, of bamboo, of horsehair and of wire; hats round, square, triangular, cylindrical, conical. a friendly nod. More than half the time I affording not the slightest pretense of protection against cold or rain or sun, but being founded his vigorous administration on 1.116 either symbols of sacerdotal rank or else simwords and eleven I's, and renewed it on the ply the offspring of a disordered creative imagination. Every priest, too, carried or wore crystal by ceaseless fingering. I told my interpreter to ask one of them by and by privately whether a string of these could be purchased as a souvenir. He, however, blurted out the question to the chief abbot in the presence of fifty priests, and the hospitable and delightful old gentleman instantly took off his own rosary bracelet of specially big beads, and handed it to me, saying: "They cannot be purchased; this is a present." Naturally before leaving I wished to make him some present in return, but ransacking my bag produced nothing whatever suitable. My re-volver or knife I could not spare, the old gen-tleman had already refused to taste whisky, and there appeared to be literally nothing to give him. I recollected, however, that I had had some new silk pocket handkerchiefs made and embroidered in Japan, and one of these presented with many airs and the explanation (from the captain) that the monogram on the corner was "good joss" satisfied him com-pletely. For our entertainment we left a few dollars in the treasury, the amount, attested by our autographs, being solemnly and elaborately entered in the great ledger of the monastery, and when at noon we mounted our ponies, a hundred of the white-robed muchhatted priests, led by the venerable abbot himself, came a little way down the hill with us to give us good-by.

ALONE IN THE HERMIT LAND. After an hour's ride the path split into two and the halt of our leader showed that the unwelcome moment of parting had come. Capt. Walker had to make all speed back to Gensan to take the Takachiho to sea again, and I had my week's journey before me. "An revoir-' said the captain, "and the best of luck," as I gripped the hand of one of the most charming of companions, and we waved our hats to each other a few minutes till the hillality by 13 I's.

Lincoln's Addresses.

Abraham Lincoln, the first of the republican Presidents, outlined the administrative policy of the nor regime in religious policies.

Side separated us. By midnight he would be on board his good ship again—and I? It would be absurd to deny that I experienced a new sensation—a "traveller's thrill"—at this moment. I had never been out of reach of white men before, and now I was at the beginning of a week's ride across a country which a very few years ago was an utterly unknown and "hermit" land. alone with six men of whom I knew nothing munication only through a very difficult language which my "interpreter" knew little bet-ter than I did, and with not a white face between me and the Yellow sea. The new sensation comes, I fancy, from the first consciousness of the fact that all the protective and co-operative machinery of civilization has temporarily disappeared—that whatever happens one has nothing to count upon but one's own health, one's own wits, and if the worst comes, upon one's own hand. For reflections of this kind, however, there is no antidote like a pipe, and mine were soon intercepted for a consultation. There were two roads, I Cha Sam came up to say, the longer and better one to the left, the much shorter but mountainous one to the right. Which would I take? At this moment my chief desire was to get the trip over as soon as possible, so I promptly chose the latter, and an hour the other into the yard. This was evidently later we were in the first pass.

IN THE MOUNTAINS. For three hours we climbed steadily up the narrow pass and then through it. The road was merely a bridle path or the dry bed of a mountain stream strewn with stones of all sizes. But the ponies never slipped or even hesitated, and our little train wound along in single file without a moment's rest till dusk. The mapous sang and jodelled, hundreds of magpies flew chattering about us all the time, big mangy old crows hopped alongside, and the rare passers either stopped and stared till I was out of sight or else looked on the other side and passed pretending not to have seen me. From 11 o'clock till 3:30 it was blazing hot and my helmet, with its two inches of solid pith, was none too thick. Then it began rapidly to grow chilly and long before dusk I had a frieze grow chilly and long before dusk I had a frieze riding-coat buttoned up to my chin. How these Corean mapous and kisious—grooms and soldiers—manage to escape pleurisy and consumption I cannot imagine. Positively their only garments are a short loose jacket without any fastening down the front, and a short, loose pair of trousers, both of thin white cotton cloth. As the man walks at my nonv's head in the evening he shivers at my pony's head in the evening he shivers across the Hermit Kingdom from sea to sea, till I can hear his teeth chatter, yet less than with the tall soldier convoying it in the rear. what to an extensive plateau and in the distance we can hear the dogs of a village. As we enter it they range themselves in a snaptivated than I had been led to expect. After ping yelping band at our heels and from every, low door-way an inhabitant crawls out to look at us. Any one who likes to be conspicuous should come to Corea, for the look of utter, overwhelming, speechless surprise that passes over each face as I come in sight is wonder-fully flattering to consider the surprise to t fully flattering to one's personal vanity. As a rule, however, the face withdraws immediately and the door is hastily and silently closed, I suppose lest my official attendants should demand the hospitality which every Corean householder is bound to give.

thirty miserable thatched dwellings hardly deserve the name -- we came to a halt and I Cha Sam approached. "What is it?" I ask him. and he replies with a single Japanese word, "We will sleep." I looked at the house before us and my heart sank. True I knew that Corea did not boast a palace hotel, but this was rather too much. A big tumble-down badly thatched hovel surrounding a yard; all around this, stalls for ponies and bullocks; in the middle a huge cesspool surmounted by a dung-hill, in which horrible black sows were root-The great monastery in the mountains is one of which the dozen members of the family lived the other, exactly fronting the most fragrant corner of the dung-hill, a smaller one for mythe dirt and smoke of generations and tapestried with spider's webs. At first, of course. I was highly indignant with Sam for bringing me to such a vile hole, but from the look of genuine surprise on his handsome was the regular Corean hotel and that I had nothing else to expect. Therefore I accepted the inevitable with what joy I could, and with difficulty crowded myself, my beg, rug, and provision boxes into the room. Then a tin of soup, half a pound of corned beef, two bowls of tea, a nip pour tuer le rer, a pipe, a few pages of diary, and sleep-theoretically.

DIRT AND COCKROACHES. My Corean trip has taught me at least two things. First, that our supposed instinctive dislike to being personally dirty is bosh-merely a matter of local convention. At home I am as unhappy as the next man if I cannot get my tub at a moment's notice morning or evening. yet after twenty-four hours of Corea I regarded washing, except just a swish of one's face and hands, as an artificial virtue, and when I found that there was no clean place anywhere on which to lay my coat if I took it off. I just kept it on. In fact, I kept it on for five days. And, whether it was the novelty or the old Adam, I don't know, but by and by I grew rather proud of being distinctly and indisputably dirty. The dunghill, of course, did not come to recommend itself to me as a bed-room balcony; but that, unhappily, was but a speck compared with later experiences which All the buildings of An-pien are in the style I will not describe. The second thing is that repugnance to certain animals is a foolish akness which sensible people should immediately abandon. When I left Gensan I loathed cockroaches with an indescribable loathing-even hating to touch one with my boot. To day I care no more for a cockroach than for a cat. Every room I occupied in Corea was full of them-literally full, hundreds and thousands which the pious visitor purchases for a few cash and lights at his prayers. The walls are covered with silk and brocade, mostly very old theoretical only, but after that I used to pick them out of my hair and beard or flick them off my coat like flies. They came to my candle till the floor shone all over from their pretty polished backs, and if I put a sheet of paper on the ground twenty of them would start surveying it before I could begin to sharpen a pencil. My third night in Corea was the only other one wasted. My quarters were even worse, and besides the cockroaches there was an army of rats. They ran over my feet the moment my candle was out; they ran over my body, they crunched at my sugar, they scampered over my bag, till at last I gave in lighted the candle again and read all night. As my only book was the Newcomes it was a night well spent. Every Corean choumak or inn was as I have described, sometimes a little better, once or twice very much worse. In this respect I should have fared better if I had chosen the longer and more traveled road.

THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY varied very much. Two villages out of three were very friendly, highly inquisitive and easily me, would not reply to the greeting of the country "Oual keujounni eulesio!" myself caimly on somebody's doorstep as if I were perfectly at home. The stupefaction of the natives was delicious. Probably they had never seen a white man before, for only three or four have ever crossed Corea, and at least two of these-Colonel Anderson and Lieut, Prichard of the 58th, went by the longer and better route. stare from a long distance, then they would drive off the dogs, then some patriarch would approach eautiously and hazard a question. I would reply with a few lines from Ham-let or Paradise Lost, whereupon they would all laugh. Then one would remove his long pipe the courtesy was neither accepted nor returned. it sufficed to break the ice. Invariably they different textures of these filled them, know ing nothing but the calico which is their sole wear, with infinite amazement. pecially the corduroy of my riding-breeches pleased them, and they would send to the other end of the village for an old man to come and feel of it. Then if they were amiable I would give them a little entertainment, consisting of opening my watch case by blowing on it. turning out my pockets for their inspection, doing a few tricks with coins, making cat's cradles with string, striking matches, and other such infantile performances, firing my revolver as a grand finale. Childish and ignorant in the extreme the

were, knowing less of the outside world than COREAN POVERTY. Poor, too, beyond telling. I believe that ten dollars would have bought everything (except the crops) that I saw exposed for sale in hundreds of shops from the time I left Gensan till I struck Seoul. The men were well built as a rule and fairly well-featured, but I did not see a single woman or girl during my trip who could have been called even moderately good-looking. The daily labor in the fields or at the millet-mill is too hard for that, and the women One or two men I saw most horribly diseased with some kind of scabby elephantiasis, and and poking his head over my shoulder while I was taking photographs. Only twice was there the least sign of hostility. Once in the middle of the night some sneak-thieves came to my room, but I happened to be lying awake smoking in the dark, and heard them coming. So when with great atealth they had got the door half open, I struck a match, when they shut it with a bang and scuttled like rats. On the other occasion I started out to investigate a big village in the dark and finally got surrounded by a rather unpleasant and unfriendly crowd, who were gradually edging me along the street in the direction I did not want to go. But luckily I Cha Sam had discovered my absence and set out to look for me, and his commanding tongue soon put matters straight. During the first two days I was greatly annoyed by my mapous. whom I could not get along at all. At the midday halt they would lie about for a couple of hours, and in the morning it was two or three hours after we were all up before I could get them to start.

HOW TO HURRY. On the third morning I lost my temper and the other into the yard. This was evidently what they expected, for they got to work imnot believe the hurry was real. Afterward, by a similar procedure, I started whenever I wished. At first, in the evenings I tried to learn something by inviting the inn-keeper and an old inhabitant or two, with the interpreter, into my room, and regaling them with weak whisky and water and dry biscuits. But they expressed their appreciation in the native manner by such horrible eructations, and would "spit refreshingly around," as Pendennis says, to such an extent, that I was compelled to decline to receive callers. My official lobsters. My camera was injured by being jolted on pony-back, so I told one of these that I would give him a dollar—a fortnight's wages—if he would bring it safe to Seoul for me. He then stopped at a house and shouted the magic words "Cha'm chim neira," "Carry a parcel a stage!" The householder hastened to obey, for as I explained in my former letter, any official (as I was because of my escort) has a right to demand any such service of the peo-ple. This process was repeated every few miles, and so my camera was borne by hand

think about during the lonely hour between dinner and sleep, when instead of being a hundred miles from a white face they are a thousand, when instead of a day or two dividing them from civilization they must be alone for months and years, and when the revolver under their hand day and night is there from to think we do not quite appreciate them as we ought. For my own part, I used to reflect how good it would be to give a second or second good it would be to sit again in the midst of the old faces in the club, or to drop into a stall five, London's 4,000,000 population, at the Lyceum, or to listen once more to which does not increase in a ratio Qu'allez rous faire si loin de nous?" But tastes liffer, and I wander. 'To hark back, therefore. the chief crops grown in the interior of Corea are rice, millet, beans and red peppers, the second of these much predominating and furnishing the staple food or the people. So far as appearances tell anyand let the good encient Dutch name of Manthing to an inexpert eve. Corea ought to be rish in minerals, and there is certainly plenty of land which would give fair if not great rehattan cover the whole grand aggregation. turns for cultivating. The village industries were few and far between-a little spinning and a little primitive weaving of cotton cloth. The country is miserably poor at present, for nobody cultivates much more than will support him, as the only outlet for the surplus, and keeping what are known as "dives." Mayor that an unavoidable one, is into the pocket of Hewitt closed up a lot of these resorts, but of the schools; the progress made by schools in My last day's journey of sixteen hours

brought me to the great gate of Seoul at 8 o'clock. This was my first glimpse of the east of my imagination—the rocky ascent, the tow-ering battlemented walls, the huge black gates inexorably closed. Neither persuasion nor money could open them, as the keys of the colossal padlocks were with the king's guard at the palace. So rather than return 5 miles to a channak I rolled myself up under my rug and pt there on a big stone all night, and when morning broke and the country men coming to market lifted the corner of the rug and saw what was underneath they were not a little astonished. Then at daybreak we rode into the city and Mr. Colin Ford, her majesty's most hospitable consul, met me at his gate it gorgeous pijamas, and extended the bath and the breakfast and the welcome of civilization to a tired and hungry and particularly dirty traveler. Henry Norman.

FROM NEW YORK.

How the Metropolis May Equal London in Size in Thirty Years.

PROPOSED PLAN TO CONSOLIDATE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN-NO GAYETY AT THE GAY BALLS THIS YEAR-MAYOR GRANT AND THE DIVES-BROADWAY AND OTHER GAMBLING HOUSES.

Correspondence of THE EVENING STAR.

New York, Feb. 15. Every winter for I don't know how many this town which hasn't filled the newspapers with awful accounts of its battles perhaps, but which has nevertheless had some hard fought if bloodless struggles distinguished for shrewd gambling houses in full blast on West Twentygeneralship and many strategic and valiant maneuvers. The war is a purely social one, and has been a "petticoat fight" throughout, known to every frequenter of the lobbics of the the men rarely taking any active part in it. This season the war between the young maidens and the young matrons has been won by the misses, for the first time in the annals of social belligerency. Heretofore the belles of all the great balls have been the young married women. They have monopo lized all the best beaux, they have got themselves talked about the most, have grabbed at and secured all the most prominent positions and have generally shown their social supremacy over the debutantes and the buds of the season. This year the tables have been turned. The rosebud girls have become the rage. The young matrons have plied all their weapons of venturesome boldness, aggressive gayety and frisky daring, but simple, modest beauty and fresiness have won the day, and the married belles are inconsolable. At the first Patriarchs' they felt some chagrin thicken with cerealine flakes, boil one minute, at the manifest preference for youth your health to-day?" and would not even return there were young, and they laid it to the and spherical; hats like a clothes-basket, like a sieve, like a pumpkin, like a flying crow, like a paper boat, like three three-cornered gridirons paper boat, like three three-cornered gridirons lage by myself, walk in the middle of it and seat same predilection for innocence and fresh both ears be closed with the fingers, with beauty was exhibited, and there can no longer be any doubt of the conquest made by the maidens. It is rough on the young married women. To sit as a wall-flower and be com-pelled to whistle for attention or fall back for it upon one's husband is the most dreary and

discouraging thing imaginable. There is no more fun at the big masked balls in New York. The town is growing altogether too prim and puritanical. I went to the great French ball to rollick in mad Parisian can-cans and things as formerly, and hours in a box waiting for something to happen, I followed the last crowd of grumbling rounders out into Broadway at 3 o'clock in the morning, wondering whether this was New I mightn't have got into Dorchester, Massachusetts, or Laconia, New Hampshire, where they ring a curfew every night at 8 o'clock. and where it is ground for divorce if a luckless husband or wife stays out o'doors after nine. In former years dress-coated gal-lants and tight-trim ladies fair had burst out of the French ball at five or six in the morning, with eyes brilliant and cheeks rosy and lungs lusty with laughter and shout; this time they actually sneaked out as if ashamed, at two and three o'clock, sour-visaged, surly, sullen swells, muttering impotent oaths, accompanied by an occasional audible "dfrom the "ladies."

"No wine after 1 o'clock" is what did it. When you go to a ball at 12 o'clock, the hour of arrival affected by the thoroughbreds of the town, you can't get frisky enough by 1 to last on till morning, if your life depended on it. It takes a remittent but faithful application to the champagne basket for two or three hours. at least, to get you into the proper mood for the can-can and for fraternizing and making free with everybody else as if you'd loved them all your life. And when big policemen stalk about with clubs rampant and clubs pendant and arrest you if you so much as attempt to chuck a pretty gypsy under the chin (when might as well go to a missionary society's convention to have fun.

At the Leiderkranz masquerade things were as bad as at the French ball in this respect, three of browned flour, six eggs, two teaspoonand that society was consequently behind several hundred dollars. The members of the latter organization—some of the richest and most influential Germans in New York—are so mad about the police interference that they are going to make a big fuss about it. If the police restriction of fun and frolic endures another year neither the Cercle de l'Harmonie nor the Leiderkranz will give another ball. The Arion, whose masked ball is yet to come, threatens to hold it over in Jersey or on a floating pontoon of barges out at sea, if the orders against selling wine are not

Very likely by another St. Valentine's day the two greatest cities of this country, New York and Brooklyn, will be under one municipal and Brooklyn, will be under one municipal although it is doubtful whether any improvegovernment. A bill will be introduced with ment can be made upon their natural delicate this end in view in the state senate next week, cream and mouse-colored shades. and the measure will receive such support, I am assured, as will make it a law. The real motive at the bottom of this movement has not them, cut them into slices, and then put them yet been made public. For many years there have been millions of dollars lost to the cities mediately. Unless they were kicked they could not believe the hurry was real. Afterward, by of personal taxes. A resident of Brooklyn by night who does business in New York by day never pays any personal tax, the officials say ssessor in either city that you are taxed for all your personal property in the other town, and it is difficult to punish you for thus evading taxes in both cities. This habit has become such a confirmed one among New York busines men living in Brooklyn that the tax and other officials put their heads together over it, and in seeking a method of doing away with this evil they hit upon the scheme of uniting New York county and King's county into one. The plan was quietly talked over with leading poli ticians, and its advantages were made so promi nent that the bill was prepared for submis-sion to the present legislature, and As-semblyman Creamer was chosen to introduce it. New York has grown about as far as it can in a northerly direction with present conven-iences for transit, and as it is doubling its population now every quarter of a century it is evident that Brooklyn will ere long become a formidable rival of the metropolis in size. Within a very short time to come there will be a new bridge connecting New York and Brook-lyn at Blackwell's Island, and one or more tun-

Beach, Brighton Beach and Coney Island, into one great public park. If this is done there will be no city in the world possessing such magnificent parks as New York, and in thirty years there will be no city in the world with larger population than the combined cities, if the present ratio of increase continues, ing 2,400,000 in all, and it doubles in the next thirty years as it has in the last twentyat all comparable to New York's, will make her the second city in size on the globe instead of the first. If the consolidation of the two cities is effected there will doubtless be a new name chosen for the combined city, and it is proposed to drop both New York and Brooklyn

The sports and toughs of this town had a

notion last November that in electing Hugh J. Grant mayor over Abram S. Hewitt they were insuring an easy time for the more or less Hughey Grant was a "young feller who liked his fun," the toughs said, and consequently beer and music would flourish together, the tiger could grow fat and sleek undisturbed in his lair, and sporting houses of sorts were to experience an era of unequaled prosperity. Just now the sports and the toughs are clubbing themselves with great growls at the downright failure of their anticipations. Hughey Grant as "one of de and the Hon. Hugh S. Grant as mayor of New York are two entirely different person-ages. Mayor Grant has followed in the foot-steps of Mayor Hewitt with uncompromising tread. He shut up Billy McGlory's place im-mediately after the scarlet ball of which I wrote you New Years; he has sent warnings to the pool rooms to close up, and they have closed, and he has refused to entertain applications for liberal constructions of the liquor law in relation to Sunday selling and selling at public balls. But there are still any quantity of gambling houses in the city that are yet to feel the mayor's power and inclination. I never could find out why the greatest gambling hell of New York, located on Broadway, should have been allowed to run unmolested for certainly ten years within my own memory and knowledge. It has ruined many a young man, aided the devil to counsel embezzlement. breaches of trust and thievery, and yet it has stood impregnable for years. The house it occupies is a big brown-stone front dwelling right in the busiest business portion of Broadway, not a stone's throw from Grace church, and it has the appearance of the staid residence of some wealthy old New years there has been a bitter war going on in | Yorker, its tightly closed shutters and strong storm door giving the impression to strangers that it is temporarily left by its occupant in charge of the servants, perhaps. I can point out for Mayor Gaant, if he should desire, four eighth street, four on East Fourteenth street. four on Sixth avenue and a dozen more in other parts of the town, which are as well big hotels as are the hotels themselves. H. H. SOULE.

HOME MATTERS.

RECIPES AND HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS FOR PRAC-WELL WORTH REMEMBERING.

VINEGAR IMPROVES BY KEEPING, therefore it is best to lay in a large supply. Cool RAIN WATER and soda will remove ma-

chine grease from washable fabrics. SIRUP MADE OF BROWN SUGAR, with a pint of bickery tea to three pounds of sugar, is a good

substitute for maple sirup. CEREALINE FLAKES .- Boil'a pint of new milk. serve with sugar, cream and nutmeg.

SALT WILL CURDLE NEW MILK; hence in prethere were young, and they laid it to the salt "salad period" of the knights and awaited other paring milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt ography and some specimen from an original original period of the knights and awaited other paring milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt ography and some specimen from an original original original period. pressure, while a few swallows of liquid are

taken. To PROTECT CHILDREN'S CLOTHING from fire,

CELERY SALAD .- Chop three heads of celery, Celery Salad.—Chop three heads of celery, corps. At these meetings the special teachers sprinkle with salt. To a quart of celery add a of music and drawing present their subjects pint of mayonnaise. Garnish with rings of respectively. The design of these meetings is hard-boiled eggs.

after yawning and nodding for four mortal with a piece of cloth, and then wash thor-FOR EARACHE.-If a child is suffering from

earache, lay upon the ear a flannel bag, stuffed with hops and wrung from hot vinegar. It will ing to and discussing with the teachers the speedily give relief. fact, everywhere that dainty fingers can place

A Paste made of fine oatmeal and glycerine plied at night, and a mask of cotton cloth worn RUSSIAN CREAM.-Boil an ounce of gelatine

them with an eve to effect.

in three pints of milk, add the beaten yelks of five eggs and half a pound of sugar; mix and let heat. Strain and set on ice; flavor with extract of orange. To CLEANSE PORCELAIN SAUCE-PANS fill them

half full of hot water and put in the water a tablespoonful of powdered borax and let it borax. A SIMPLE AND EXCELLENT PREVENTIVE of

closets will be found in a small quantity of quicklime placed on a saucer or in an open box in any recess where there is a probability of mustiness. It should be renewed as often as it becomes slaked. INEXPENSIVE FRUIT-CAKE .- One cup of butter, one of brown sugar, one of black molasses, fuls of baking powder. Add half a pound of

raisins, a half pound of currants, a fourth of a pound of citron, and ground cloves, cinnamon, mace, allspice, and nutmeg, a half teaspoonful BEST LAUNDRY POLISH.—One part paraffine wax; two parts white wax; melt together and use a piece of the size of a hazelnut to each pint of boiled starch. A piece of sandpaper on which to rub the irons is a great help, also

a piece of wax in a rag to rub the iron, in case the starch should stick. PRETTY FEATHER RUGS are made of downy turkey feathers with the quill taken out, which are sewn to burlaps or any other firm material. The feathers may be dyed any desired shade.

To MAKE THE FRENCH DISH, "potatoes a la into a stewpan with fresh butter, parsley and cives chopped up; salt, pepper, and a dash of vinegar; warm them up and serve; in place of butter oil may be used; if the potatoes are very small they need not be sliced in the recipes where slicing is directed.

A VERY USEFUL CREEPING APRON may be made by taking an ordinary apron sufficiently long to reach the length of the dress and then up again | teachers has been inconsiderable. to the waist, where it is fastened by means of a drawing-string run into the hem. This makes a complete bag and affords ample protection for the dress and skirts, so that when baby gets tired of the floor and you wish to take him up, his garments are found quite unsoiled. ORANGE SNOWBALLS .- Take out the unhusked

grains and wash well half a pound of rice; put it into plenty of water and boil it rather quickly for 10 minutes; drain and let it cool. Pare four large or five small oranges, and clear from them entirely the thick, white inner skin: spread the rice in as many equal portions as there are oranges upon some pudding or dump-ling cloths; tie them separately in these, and boil the snowballs for an hour and a half; turn them carefully on to a dish, and strew plenty of sifted sugar over them.

that can hear his teeth chatter, yet less than two hours ago he was wet through with perspiration. By 6 o'clock we have descended somewhat to an extensive plateau and in the distance row each hear the dogs of a village. As we enter it they range themselves in a smaphing yeiping band at our heels and from every leaving the monastery we climbed till ovening, the should come to Corea, for the look of utter, overwhelming, speechless surprise that passes over each face as I come in sight is wonder overwhelming, speechless surprise that passes over each face as I come in sight is wonder over the limit passes till we reached an extensive plateau or table-land 2,500 feet above the sea, stretching between two line mountain-ranges and perhaps 40 miles in length. The mountaint which is an every large connecting two tors and the hospitality which every Corean has provided to the mountain of the content of the mountaint of the mountaint which is a secretion of the Long Island railroad, reaching two the very corean and also much more cuntil points of its was far more fertile in appearance and also much more cuntile with its two election and the many ramifications of the Long Island railroad, reaching two the very core and face as I come in sight is wonder; overwhelming, speechless surprise that passes till we reached an extensive in from twenty to thirty minutes, while distance from New Kork's city hall to its row the sea, stretching between two line mountain-ranges and perhaps 40 miles in length. The mountaint was proved the surprise and perhaps 40 miles in length. The mountaint was the surprise and perhaps 40 miles in length. The mountaint was the surprise and the hospitality which every Corean householder is bound to give.

A corean village—the twenty or

TALKS OF TEACHERS. Superintendent Powell Describes the Grade Meetings.

WHAT IS INTENDED TO BE ACCOMPLISHED -- LEC-TURES TO THE TEACHERS-COMPARISON OF METHODS AND EXHIBITIONS OF RESULTS-THE REPORT TO THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Supt. W. B. Powell of the public schools, as stated in THE STAR, has reported at length in response to a resolution of the school board, on the subject of teacher's or grade meetings. In this report Mr. Powell describes the character and purpose of these meetings of teachers as follows:

Our teachers' meetings are of five classes: First. Meetings of the supervising corps.

At these are considered and discussed, with much freedom and detail, the objects and aims or purposes of the different branches of study taught, each division thereof being considered at length for the purpose of discovering the essentials therein and for eliminating all unnecessary and burdening detail; the conditions each of the considered subjects or parts thereof; as well as helps or hindrances to advancement. The success of teachers, collectively and individually, comparisons being freely made and conclusions drawn as a guide to future work in supervision. The moral and physical conditions of the schools, including such topics as conduct of children, conduct of teachers, methods of discipline, their effects on the moral nature of the child and on the tone of the school. The condition of schoolbuildings, school-rooms, closets. play-grounds, and other appurtenances, including ventilation, heating, etc. The value of helps to better teaching, as maps, charts, and other books, objects of investigation, and for illustratration,

It will be seen that the judgment and experience of the entire supervising corps is brought to bear upon each and every one of these subjects, as well as others not enumerated. This part of the work of supervision is at all times methodical and definite in its purpose. By direction of the superintendent, the visors examine some unit of the school work. as the entire work of a grade or the work done in a given branch of study in one or more grades, or the conditions of houses and appurtenances, and make a report of the results of their investigations, at a specified time, when the considerations and conclusions presented are discussed, respectively. meetings are under the direction of the superintendent.

TALKS TO TEACHERS. The second class of teachers' meetings is for the purpose of adding to the information of teachers and broadening the view of their work. At these meetings lectures are given by men distinguished in their professions, specialists in the lines of work of the school; geographers, travelers, historians, &c.

Perhaps I cannot better show the purpose of this class of meetings than to give an outline of a series to begin this week:

The subject of music will be presented by Mr. H. E. Holt, of Boston, a distinguished author and teacher.

A course of university lectures on the his tory of the United States will be given as follows: "Ancient America," by Major J. W. Powell; "The renaissance of geography and the discovery of America," by Prof. H. B. Adams, "For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Fluira, at 19.50 a. ell; "The renaissance of geography and the discovery of America," by Prof. H. B. Adams, TICAL HOUSEKEEPERS—HINTS FOR THE PARLOR, of Johns Hopkins university; "Capt, John DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN—LITTLE THINGS Smith and the first settlements in America," by Prof. Robert Finley, of Johns Hopkins university; "Colonial confederation." by Prof. J. A. Woodburn, of Johns Hopkins university; "The conquest and organization of the northwest," by Prof. F. J. Turner, of Johns Hopkins university; Formation of the American Union," by Prof. Albion Small, of Johns Hopkins university; "Early Colonial Customs," by Edward Eggles-ton; "The Rise and Progress of American Literature," by Hon, James McAllister, superintendent of public schools, Phladelphia, Pa.; Ainsworth R. Spofford, librarian of Congress; For (subject to be selected in the future). Hon. "Forms and Units of Government," by Superintendent W. B. Powell.

> teachers at the beginning of each meeting. TALKS BY TEACHERS.

The third class of meetings is that of the teachers, by grades, at which a free discussion add one ounce of alum to the last water used in ringing clothes. This renders them uninthe grades, as understood by the supervising not to give the teachers methods of instruc-To REMOVE INE STAINS from boards, use tion. It is not enough, for instance, for a teacher to know that she is to teach North strong muriatic acid or spirits of salt. Apply with a piece of cloth, and then wash thoroughly with water.

America in geography, as that subject is almost without limit; not enough that the teacher is to know that she must teach the settlement of America, as that also, when studied in detail, is almost limitless. These meetings are for the purpose of present-FLOWERS are pinned to the curtains, or that should be taught, the order of their pre-jauntily fastened to the lambrequin, and, in sentation, and the relative values of the same. A knowledge of the proper sequence of topics, psychologically considered, is of vastly more importance in teaching than methods of hear-A Paste made of fine outmeal and glycerine ing recitations, considered solely as methods. This sequence cannot be understood without a perfect knowledge of the parts that make the whole and their relative importance. Such meetings can be but most profitable in their effects upon the schools. The superintendent has charge of these meetings.

COMPARING METHODS. The fourth class of meetings, for which the teachers have been prepared by the other meetings, is that in which methods are pre sented. The teachers of one grade in a divis' ion, sometimes the entire District, are brought boil. If this does not remove all the stains, together to witness a specimen lesson by a scour well with a cloth rubbed with soap and teacher of that grade. Each lesson is given by a teacher to the pupils of her own school, or by a normal school teacher, in the presence of the assembled teachers of the grade, after dampness and mildew in book-cases and linen icisms are followed by suggestions from the person in charge of the meeting, who may be the superintendent, the supervising principal, the principal of the normal school, or one of the special teachers. Many valuable lessons been given by the normal school corps. These have generally been given to all the teachers of an indicated grade in the entire schools, and have been confined mainly to the first, second and third grades. EXHIBITING RESULTS.

The fifth class of teachers' meetings is that in which results are shown. Exhibits, usually restricted to the representation of the work of a single grade, are made. Here the individuality, intelligence, enterprise and methods of teacher are shown in such a way as to be studied with profit. Here, too, are found the interpretations by each teacher in the grade of the purposes and plans of the work as set forth in all other classes of meetings. For unifying and broadening the work of the schools these meetings have been especially valuable in the work of English composition, geography, history, music, manual training, sewing and cooking. Teachers are prepared by all the instrumentalities of super-vision to examine and profit by these exhibits. of longer duration than an hour and a-half exmaitre d'hotel," boil the potatoes and peel cept those of the supervising corps. Most of them out them into slices, and then put them them are held the last hour of the school day. That the teachers may attend them it has been customary to hold for that day one session only of the schools whose teachers are expected to

THE ATTENDANCE COMPULSORY. The attendance of these meetings is compulsory. They are considered as much a part of

teachers has been inconsiderable.

The value of teachers' meetings is: To unify the work of the school; to broaden the teachers' view of his work; to insure intelligent work; to develope individuality in the teachers; to give teachers freedom to work according to their best understanding; to keep the supervision of the schools well in hand, so that the supervising corns can direct its efforts. the supervising corps can direct its efforts to those parts of the work where they are most needed. Not the least valuable of the results needed. Not the least valuable of the results of these meetings is the development of an esprit de corps throughout the entire system, which, with the intelligent knowledge of the purposes of all classes of work, and a freedom to choose from the various methods observed, or to teach by original plans, has given results that show a steady improvement, month by month, term by term, and year by year. The design and effort of the supervision, through these meetings, is to preserve system through these meetings, is to preserve system and the economy which it insures, while, at the | Lyke

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

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Schedule in effect Peiermery 10th, 1889.

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Schedule Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and Stationa between Alexandria and Lynchburg, Romote, Bristol, Knowylle, Rome, Calera, Montromery, and New Orchems, Palliman Sleeper Washinston to New Orchems.

11:24 A. M.—Fast Mail Pauly for Warrendon, Charlottesville, Cordonsville, Stations Ches. & Chilo Boute, Lynchburg, Rocky Mount, Danville and Stations between Lynchburg and Danville, Greenshore, Falsiria, Charlotte, Columbia, Alken, Angusta, Atlanta, Burnanssham, Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and California, Pullman Sleeper New York to Atlanta, Pullman Parlor cars Atlanta to Montgomery; Pullman Sleepers Mostisconery to New Orleans and Mann Roudour Sisspers for Burningham, Vicksburg, and Shreveport, Pullman Sleeper Greenshoro to Columbia and Augusta, Solid trains Washington to Atlanta. Does not connect for C. & O. route points Sundays.

2:30 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Mannassa, Strasburg and Intermediate stations

6:11 P. M.—Memphis Express Daily, via Lynchburg Bristol and Chattanooca, Pullman Vestibule Steepers Washington to Memphis and thence to Arkansas Points.

8:30 P. M.—Western Express Daily, for Mannassa, Sunday, Daily f

8:30 P. M.—Western Express Daily for Manuscas, Culpeper, Orange, Charlottesville, Louisville, Cincin-nati, Pullman Sleepers and Solid Trains Washington to Louisville.

to Louisville.

11:00 P. M.—Southern Express Daily for Lynchburg, Danville, Raiench, Acheville, Charlotte, Columbins, Aiken, Augusta, Atlanta, Montromery, New Orleans, Texas and California. Pullman Vestibule Steeper Washington to New Orleans via Atlanta and Mostgomery, Fullman Steeper Washington to Augusta, Ga. without change.

Trains on Washinston and Ohio division leave Wachington 9:00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, and 4:45 P. M. Daily; arrive Round Rill 11:30 A. M. and 7:200 F. M. Returning leave Round Hill 6:05 A.M. Daily and 1:303 P.M. Daily except Sunday, arriving Washington 8:33 A.M. and 3:38 P.M.

Through trains from the South via Charletie, Dan-

M. and S. as P.M. Through trains from the South via Charlotte, Dan-De and Lynchlang arrive in Washington 7:00 A.M.

Through trains from the South via Charlotte, Darville and Lynchburg arrive in Washington 7 90 Å M, and 7:13 P.M., via East Formossee, Bristel and Lynchburg at 11:13 Å M, and 2:49 P.M., via Chesapenia and Ohio route and Charlotteville at 5:40 P.M.; and 3:40 P.M.; Strasburg Local at 10:15 Å M. and 3:40 P.M.; Strasburg Local at 10:15 Å M. Tickets, sleeping car reservation and information furnished, and baseage checked at office, 1300 Pennsylvania avenue, and at Passenger Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, 6th and B sts. 4 AS L. TAYLOR. 16:10 General Passenger Agent.

THE GREAT
PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTHWEST,
DOUBLE TRACK. SPLENDID SCENERY,
STEEL RAILS. MAGNIFICENT FOURMENT,
IN EFFECT JANUARY 6, 1889.
TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON FROM STATION,
CORNER SIXTH AND B STREETS, 23 FOLLOWS.

TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON FROM STATION, CORNER SIXTH AND B STREETS, AT FOLLOWS:

For Pittsburg and the West, Chicago Linuided Expressed Pullman Vestibuled Cars, at 9:50 a.m. daily: Prast Line, 9:50 a.m. daily; to Cincinnati and St. Louis, with Sleeping Cars from Pittsburgs to Cincinnati, and Harrisburg to St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, to Chicago, with Sleeping Car Altocha to Chicago. Western Express, at 7:40 p.m. daily, with Sleeping Cars Washington to Chicago and St. Louis, connecting daily at Harrisburg with through Sleepers for Louisville and Memphis, Pacific Lypress, 10:00 p.m. daily, for Pittsburg and Fittsburg to Chicago.

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Ball Though And Pottomac Rall Road.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

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For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmira, at 9:50a.

For New York and the East, 7:20, 9:00, 11:60, and 11:40 a.m., 2:00, 4:10, 19:00, and 11:20 p.m. On Sunday, 9:00, 11:40 a.m., 2:00, 4:10, 10:00, and 11:20 p.m. Limited Express of Pullman Parior Cars, 9:40 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and 3:45 p. m. daily, with Dinus Car.

For Boston without change 2:00 p.an. every day.

For Breeklyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jorsey City with bouts of Brooklyn Annex, affording direct transfer to Pulton street, avoiding double ferriage across New York City.

For Pulladelpha, 7:20, 8:10, 9:00, and 11:20 p.m. on Sunday, 9:00, 11:40 a.m., 2:00, 4:10, 6:00, 8:10, 10:00, and 11:20 p.m. on Sunday, 9:00, 11:40 a.m., 2:00, 4:10, 6:00, 8:10, 10:00, and 11:20 p.m. daily, with Dining Car.

For Pulladelpha, 7:20, 8:10, 9:00, 9:00, 9:50, 9:50, 11:40, and 11:40 a.m., 2:00, 4:10, 6:00, 8:10, 10:00, and 11:20 p.m. daily, with Dining Car.

For Baltimore, 6:35, 7:20, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 9:50, 11:40, and 11:40 a.m., 12:05, 2:00, 3:45, 4:10, 4:20, 4:40, 6:00, 7:40, 8:10, 10:00, and 11:20 p.m. on Sunday, 9:00, 9:05, 9:56, 11:40, a.m., 11:20 p.m. on Sunday, 9:00, 9:05, 9:56, 11:40, a.m., 11:20 p.m. for Pope's Creek Line, 7:20 a.m. and 4:40 p.m. daily, For Annayedis, 7:20 and 9:00 a.m., 12:65 and 4:40.

For Ameyodis, 7:20 and 9:00 a.m., 12:05 and 4:40 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9:00 a.m.,

WAY, AND ALEXANDERS 28, 40, 9:45, 10:57 a. RAILROAD, 4:30, 6:35, 7:25, 8:40, 9:45, 10:57 a. m.:12:04 noon; 2:05, 3:40, 4:25, 5:00, 6:01, 8:05, 10:05, and 11:37 p. m. On Sanday at 4:30, 9:45, 10:57 a. m.; 2:30, 6:91, 8:05, and 10:05 p. m. ecommodation for Quantico, 7:25 a. m. and 5:00 control of the contro

Accommodation for Quantity of the p. in. week days, p. in. week days, p. in. week days, p. in. daily, For Kichmond and the South, 4:30, 10:57 a. in. daily, propert Symias.

For Richmond and the South, 4:30, 10:57 a. m. daily, and 3:40 p. m. drily, except Sunday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:05, 7:05, 8:00, 9:19, 10:15, 11:07 a. m.; 1:20, 3:00, 3:21, 5:10, 6:30, 7:05, 9:32; 10:42 and 11:05 p. m. on Sunday at 9:16 and 11:07 a. m.; 2:00, 5:10, 7:05, 9:32 and 10:42 p. m.

Tickets and information at the office, northeast corner of 13th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of bagging to destination from hotels and residences.

CHAS, E. PUGH.

General Manager. [137] Gen. Pas. Arcent

BALTIMORE AND ORIO RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Dec. 9th, 1888. Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey avenue and Cst. For Chicago and Northwest, vestibuled limited ex-For Chicago and Northwest, vestibuled limited express, daily, 8.55 a.m.; express, 9.05 p.m.

For Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis, express, daily, 3 and 11:10 p.m.

For Pittsburg and Cheveland, vestibuled limited express, daily, 8:55 a.m., and express, 9:95 p.m.

For Lexinston and local stations, '10:10 a.m.

For Baltimore, vesek days, 5, 6:30, 6:40, 7:30, 8:30, 9:45, 11:45-minute train, a.m., 12:10, 2:95, 3:15:45-minute train, a.m., 12:10, 2:95, 7:30, 9:45-and11:30 p.m. Sundays, 6:20, 8:30, 9:45, and 11:30 p.m. Sundays, 6:45, 7:30, 9:45, and 11:30 p.m.

7:30, 9:45 and 11:30 p.m. Sundays, 6:20, 8:30, 9:45 a.m., 1:15, 2:05, 3:25, 4:30, 4:25, 6:45, 7:30, 9:45, and 11:30 p.m.

For Way Stations between Washington and Baltimore, 5:00, 6:40, 8:30 a.m., 12:10, 3:25, 4:35, 6:45, 11:30 p.m.

Sundays, 8:30 a.m., 12:15, 3:25, 4:35, 6:45, 11:30 p.m.

Trains leave Baltimore for Washington, week days, 5:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, (45-minute train), 9:00, 9:05, 10:30, (45-minute train), 9:00, 9:05, 10:30, 6:500, 6:30, 8:00, 10:30 and 11:p.m., Sundays, 5:10, 6:30, 8:00, 9:00, 9:05, 10:40 a.m., 1:15, 2:00, 4:10, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, 10:300 and 11:p.m., For Annapolis, 6:40 and 8:30 a.m., 12:10 and 4:35 p.m. On Sandays, 8:30 a.m., 4:35 p.m. Leave Annapolis 6:40, 8:37 a.m., 4:10 p.m. 37 a.m., 4:10 p.m.

For Stations on the Metropolitan Branch, 16:35, 10:10 a.m., 41:15 p.m. for principal stations only: 10:10 a.m., 41:35, and 45:30 p.m.

For Gaithersburg and intermediate points, 49:00 a.m., 412:30, 14:40, 5:35, 411:20 p.m.

For Boyd's and intermediate stations, 47:00 p.m.

Church train leaves Washington on Sunday at 1-15 p.m., stopping at all stations on Metropolitan Branch.

For Frederick, t10:10 a.m., t4:35, t5:30 p.m. Sundays, 1:15 p.m.

For Haccerstown, t10:10 a.m., and t5:30 p.m.

Trains arrive from Chicago daily 8:35, a.m. and 9:35 p.m., from Chicanati and St. Louis daily 6:20 a.m., and 1:55 p.m.; from Pittsburg \*8:35 a.m., t7:20, \*9:35 p.m.

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION.

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION.

For Philadelphia and Wilmington, daily, 8:15 a. m., 2:05, 4:20 and 11:30 p.m. Buffet Parlor Cars on the 8:15 a.m., and 4:20 p.m. trains. Sleeping Car on the 11:30 p.m. open at 9 p.m.

For intermediate points between Baltimore and Philadelphia, "6:30 a.m. "2:05 and 44:30 p.m.

Trains leave Philadelphia for Washingston, daily, 8:30, 11:00 a.m., 4:50, 7:00 p.m. and 12:05 night. 1Except Sunday, "Daily, 48unday only, Bagyage called for and checked at hotels and residences on orders left at ticket offices, 619 and 1351 Ra ave.

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0 o'clock a. m. Returning, reaches Washington
it 3:30 p. m.
L. L. BLAKE, Captain.

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3 p.m.; Ems. Sat., March 2, 6 a. m.; Trave, Wed., Merch
6, 9 a. m.; Fuida, Sat., March 9, 11 a.m.; Lahn, Wed.,
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